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In the same locality, I found in great abundance the rare Utah ferns *Aspidium Lonchitis*, *Polypodium vulgare* (typical form and var. *occidentale*) and *Adiantum pedatum*. The last has remained till this year unseen since its discovery by Mr. Watson ten years ago. The specimens are the same robust ones that are so familiar in the dells of Iowa.

Cleome sparsifolia, Wats.—I have this in excellent specimens. Mr. Watson's specimens were evidently too old, as the figure in Bot. King does not represent the species accurately. The bracts (so conspicuous in the figure) are inconspicuous; they are seldom elliptical, and are always acute. The leaves (which should appear all over the figure, except at the very base) have petioles 6″ to 9″ long, and three oblanceolate, acute leaflets. The petioles gradually lengthen toward the base of the stem, where they are 1′ to 2′ long. The leaflets toward the base become shorter and less acute, till at the root they are spatulate-linear, very obtuse and mucronate. The siliques are often 18″ long. The plant is 2° or more high.

Salt Lake City, Utah. MARCUS E. JONES.

Notes on Michigan Plants.—At Adair, about eight miles west of St. Clair, I spent several weeks last summer, and made a series of notes relative to the flora of that region.

It is said to have been once covered with forests of the white pine (*Pinus Strobus*), but these were thinned out by the lumberers, and finally destroyed by a great fire which ravaged this section of country. I found, however, a few trees, 20–30 feet high, which may have grown from seeds dropped after the fire.

Instead of the old forests, dense growths of *Populus tremuloides*, *grandidentata* and *monilifera* have sprung up in many places and become characteristic of the burnt regions. An occasional *Betula lenta* and *lutea* is sometimes found. The result has been an irregular growth of timber, allowing the passage of the sun's rays and a consequent growth of many sun-loving plants, offering a striking contrast to the ancient sombre forests which usually meet our eyes at this time of the year. In marshy places are found *Ranunculus alismæfolius*, *Ludwigia polycarpa*, *Samolus Valerandi*, var. *Americanus*, *Myosotis laxa* and *Aspidium Noveboracense*. In clearings, *Gnaphalium purpureum* is not uncommon. *Epilobium spicatum* and *Erechthites hieracifolia* are the first to occupy burnt grounds. *Hypericum Canadense*, var. *majus*, *Rubus hispidus*, *Lonicera parviflora*, var. *Douglasii*, *Pyrola elliptica*, the crimson form of *Monotropa Hypopitys*, *Collinsonia Canadensis*, *Hedeoma pulegioides*, *Euphorbia hypericifolia*, *Spiranthes Romanzoviana*, *Oakesia sessilifolia* and *Osmunda regalis* belong to the flora. *Daucus Carota* has become naturalized in the country west of Adair. Only two trees of *Liriodendron Tulipifera* were observed. I also found an *Elodes* which, I think, explains the *petiolata* (?) in Wheeler and Smith's catalogue. It was sent at the time to Prof. Thos. C. Porter, and I think that the facts cannot be better stated than by copying the words he used: "It is the same thing which I collected years ago in Central Pennsylvania, and Garber on Lake Conneaut, Crawford Co., in 1868.

The broader and paler leaves give it an aspect different from *E. petiolata* of Maryland and further south ; but then the *lower leaves taper into a distinct petiole*, and the upper, though broader at base and almost sessile, are *not clasping*. The calyx is only one-third the length of the mature capsule, and the sepals are more obtuse. I have no flowers to examine the union of the filaments. And yet, with all the characters of *E. petiolata*, I agree with you in suspecting it to be a variation of *E. Virginica*."

Diligent search by our Michigan friends for the flowering plant would soon settle the doubt.

Dayton, Ohio. AUG. F. FOERSTE.

Submersed Leaves in Limnanthemum.—The fact that thin root-leaves occur on *Nuphar pumilum*, Smith, and occasionally on *N. advena*, Ait., has long been known and is on record; but, that the floating heart (*Limnanthemum lacunosum*, Griseb.) may bear similar leaves, has, I believe, been hitherto unnoticed. However, in two specimens of this plant collected at Wellington, Nova Scotia, in 1879, there are found four such leaves, 3 by 2½ in., of a delicate texture diaphonous, and of a light green color with a tinge of red. They show a well-marked venation, have a broader sinus than the floating leaves, and are borne on short petioles.

ELIZABETH G. KNIGHT.

The Flora of the Franconia Mountains.—I have just read in the September BULLETIN Prof. Bailey's notes concerning the flora of the Franconia Mountains.

After preparing the list to which he refers—published by Mr. Prime in the *Journal of Commerce*—I left the north country and did not return until late in the summer. But I then made some interesting additions to my catalogue.

On the borders of Lonesome Lake grows in great profusion the *Utricularia cornuta*. On the edge of Echo Lake, near the boat-house, I found the *Subularia aquatica*, mentioned in Gray as found there by Tuckerman. In addition to the orchids named in my list, and those mentioned by Prof. Bailey, I gathered *Habenaria psycodes*, *H. fimbriata*, *H. tridentata*, *Goodyera repens* and *Spiranthes cernua*. On the top of Bald Mountain, the bear-berry (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*) grows plentifully; and I also found there the alpine variety of *Solidago Virga-aurea*. On the Bethlehem road, quite near Franconia village, I gathered the finest specimens of *Solidago squarrosa* I have ever seen, the stems fully five feet in height, and the spike of flowers more than a foot long. The prevalent *Aster* is the *acuminatus*, and I found its " depauperate, narrow-leaved variety on Bald Mountain, and the *macrophyllus* near the base.

Between the Profile House and Echo Lake I saw two *Nabali*, the *albus* and *altissimus*. *Lobelia Dortmanna* grows on the borders of Profile Lake.

Hartford, Conn. ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSON.